

Exhibit C-5

THE OXFORD UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

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PROSPERITY

1604

PROTECTION

ful; to thrive, succeed, do well. 2. *trans.* To cause to flourish; to be propitious to 1530.

1. What sooner he doth, it shall prosper COVERDALE Ps. l. 3. Why wicked men have often prospered in this world HOBBS. Where such plants grow and p. 168a. 2. O prosper thou our honest work COVERDALE Ps. lxxxix (= xc of A.V.) 17. If Heaven prospered them, they might seize a Spanish ship 1855.

Prosperity (prɒsˈpɛrɪti). [ME. a. F. *prosperité*, ad. L. *prosperitas*, -*latem*, f. *prosper*, *prosperus*; see -ITY.] The condition of being prosperous; good-fortune, success, well-being. b. *pl.* Instances of prosperity, prosperous circumstances ME.

P. is not apt to receive good lessons, nor always to give them BURKE. b. The vicious and bad triumph with so great prosperities 1598.

Prosperous (prɒsˈpɛrɪəs), a. 1445. [a. obs. F. *prosperous*, f. L. *prosper*; see -OUS.] 1. Having continued success or good fortune; flourishing 1472. 2. Promoting or conducing to success; favourable, propitious 1445.

1. The Churches Prayers made him so p. SHAKES. The causes which make one nation more rich and p. than another 1878. 2. We sayled ever with p. wynde 1555. Hence *Prosperous-ly adv.*, -ness.

Prospers (prɒsˈpɛrɪs), a. 1693. [mod. L. a. Gr. *prospousis*, f. *pros* to + *phōs* growth.] Path. An adhesion; morbid adhesion of parts.

Prostate (prɒˈsteɪt), sb. (a.) 1646. [ad. med. L. *prostatā*, ad. Gr. *prostatēs* one who stands before, f. *prostatō*.] Anat. A large gland, or each of a number of small glands, accessory to the male generative organs, surrounding the neck of the bladder and the commencement of the urethra, in man and other Mammalia. b. *attrib.* or *adj.*, esp. in *p. gland* 1754. Hence *Prostatic* a. pertaining to, produced by, or connected with the p.; *prostatic body, gland*, the p. || *Prostatitis*, inflammation of the p.

Prosternum (prɒˈstɛrnəm), 1826. [mod. L. f. PRO-² + STERNUM.] Entom. The sternal, ventral, or under segment of the prothorax of an insect.

Prostheca (prɒsˈθɛkə), 1826. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *prostheka*, f. *prostheka* to put to, add.] Entom. A process on the mandibles in certain coleopterous insects.

Prosthesis (prɒsˈθɛsɪs), 1553. [L., a. Gr. *prostheke*, f. *prostheke*.] 1. Gram. The addition of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word. 2. Surg. That part of surgery which consists in supplying deficiencies, as by artificial limbs, teeth, etc. 1706.

Prosthetic (prɒsˈθɛtɪk), a. 1837. [ad. mod. L. *prostheticus*, ad. Gr. *prosthetikos* of the nature of addition, f. *prostheke* added, vbl. *adj.* of *prostheke*; see prec. and -IC.] 1. Gram. Pertaining to, or of the nature of prosthesis; prefixed, as a letter or syllable. 2. Surg. Pertaining to or of the nature of prosthesis 1902.

Prostitute (prɒˈstɪtjuːt), *ppl.* a. and sb. 1563. [ad. L. *prostitutus*, pa. *ppl.* of *prostituere*, f. *pro* PRO-¹ + *statuere* to cause to stand, place.] A. *adj.* 1. Offered or exposed to lust (as a woman), prostituted; also, licentious. (Sometimes const. as *pa. ppl.*) Now rare or Obs. 1572. 2. *fig.* Debased or debasing; abandoned; corrupt. Now rare. 1563. 3. Given over, devoted; exposed, subjected (to something, usu. evil) -1708.

1. Made bold by want, and p. for bread PRIOR. 2. No courtier, even the most p. could go farther than the parliament itself 1754.

B. sb. 1. A woman who is devoted, or (usu.) offers her body to indiscriminate sexual intercourse, esp. for hire; a common harlot 1613. 2. A person given over to infamous practices; an abandoned person; esp. a base hireling, a corrupt and venal politician. Now rare. 1647.

1. Your friendship as common as a prostitute's favours GOLDSM. 2. He (Lord Brougham) is a notorious p., and is setting himself up to sale 1804.

Prostitute (prɒˈstɪtjuːt), v. 1530. [f. L. *prostituere*, *prostituere*; see prec.] 1. *trans.* To offer (oneself, or another) to unlawful, esp. indiscriminate, sexual intercourse, usu. for hire; to devote or expose to lewdness. (Chiefly *refl.* of a woman.) b. To seduce, debauch (a woman). rare. 1658. 2. *fig.* To surrender or

put to an unworthy or infamous use; to sell for base gain or hire 1593.

1. *Law*. xix. 39. He recovered his liberty by prostituting the honour of his wife GIBSON. 2. Justice was prostituted in the ordinary courts to the royal will GREEN. So *Prostitute*, one who prostitutes (usu. *refl.*) 1611.

Prostitution (prɒˈstɪtjuːʃən), 1553. [ad. late L. *prostitutio*, f. *prostituere* to PROSTITUTE.] 1. Of women: The offering of the body to indiscriminate lewdness for hire (esp. as a practice or institution); whoredom, harlotry. 2. *fig.* Devotion to an unworthy use; degradation, debasement, corruption 1647.

1. P. seems never to have been recognized at Rome as a legal institution 1878. 2. The p. of their talents to gratify... personal animosities 1874.

Prostrate (prɒˈstreɪt), -*et*, a. late ME. [ad. L. *prostratus*, pa. *ppl.* of *prostrare*.] 1. In strict use, Lying with the face to the ground in token of submission or humility; more loosely, Lying at full length (on the ground or other surface). b. Of things usu. erect, as trees, pillars, etc.: Levelled with the ground, overthrown 1677. 2. *fig.* Laid low in mind or spirit; submissive; overcome, powerless 1591. b. In a state of physical exhaustion or complete weakness; unable to rise or exert oneself 1871. 3. Bot. In its habit of growth, lying flat upon the ground; procumbent 1776. b. Closely appressed to the surface; lying flat: as, p. hairs or setae.

1. Whiles we on grassie bed did lie p. 1642. b. The mournful waste Of p. altars WORDSW. The violent reaction which had laid the Whig party p. MACAULAY. Hence *Prostrately adv.*

Prostrate (prɒˈstreɪt), v. Pa. f. and *ppl.* prostrated. late ME. [f. L. *ppl.* stem *prostrat-*; see prec.] 1. *intr.* To become prostrate; = sense 3 -1755. 2. *trans.* To lay flat on the ground, etc.; to throw down, level with the ground, overthrow (something erect) 1483. 3. *refl.* To cast oneself down prostrate; to bow to the ground in reverence or submission 1530. 4. *trans. fig.* To lay low, overcome; to make submissive or helpless 1562. b. To reduce to extreme physical weakness: said of disease, fatigue, and the like 1829.

1. A storme, that all things doth p. SPENSER. 3. Sethos, upon entering, prostrated himself at his feet 1732. 4. You are to p. your reason to divine revelation KEN. b. He appeared exceedingly low and prostrated 1843.

Prostration (prɒˈstreɪʃən), 1526. [a. F., or ad. late L. *prostrationem*, f. *prostrare*.] 1. The action of prostrating oneself or one's body, esp. as a sign of humility, adoration, or servility; the condition of being prostrated, or lying prostrate. 2. *fig.* Veneration; abject submission, adulation; humiliation, abasement 1646. 3. *fig.* Debasement of any exalted principle or faculty 1647. 4. Extreme physical weakness or exhaustion; also extreme dejection 1651. 5. The reduction of a country, party, or organization to a prostrate or powerless condition 1844.

1. The comely prostrations of the body... in time of Divine Service 1645. 2. The p. of the intellect 1823. 4. Nervous p. 1887. 5. The p. of Greece under the Turkish yoke 1844.

Prostrative (prɒˈstreɪtɪv), a. rare. 1817. [f. L. *ppl.* stem *prostrat-* + -IVE.] a. Having the quality or faculty of prostrating. b. Characterized by prostration or abjection.

Prostyle (prɒˈstɪl), sb. and a. 1696. [ad. L. *prostylus* adj. having pillars in front, also sb.; see PRO-² and STYLE sb.] Anc. Arch. A sb. a portico in front of a Greek temple, of which the columns stood in front of the building 1697. B. *adj.* Having a prostyle 1696.

Prosy (prɒˈzi), a. 1821. [f. PROSE sb. + -Y.] 1. Resembling, or having the character of, prose. Sometimes = PROSAIC 2; commonplace and tedious; dull and wearisome. 2. Of persons: Given to talking or writing in a commonplace, dull, or tedious way 1838.

Prosylogism (prɒˈsɪlədʒɪzəm), 1584. [ad. med. L. *prosylogismus*, ad. Gr. *προσυλλογισμός*; see PRO-² and SYLLOGISM.] Logic. A syllogism of which the conclusion forms the major or minor premiss of another syllogism.

Protagon (prɒˈtæɡəm), 1869. [a. G., f. Gr. *protos* first + *agon*, neut. pres. *ppl.* of *agon* to lead.] Physiol. Chem. A highly com-

plex crystalline substance, containing nitrogen and phosphorus, found in brain and nerve tissue.

Protagonist (prɒˈtæɡənɪst), 1671. [ad. Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής*, f. *protos* first + *agonistes* combatant, actor.] 1. The chief personage in a drama; the principal character in the plot of a story, etc. 2. A leading personage in any contest; a champion of any cause 1839.

1. 'Tis charg'd upon me that I make debauch'd Persons... my protagonists, or the chief persons of the drama DRYDEN.

Protamine (prɒˈtæmɪn), 1895. [f. Gr. *πρωτο-PROTO-* 3 + AMINE.] Physiol. Chem. One of the simple proteins, a basic organic substance C₁₄H₂₃N₉O₂.

Protandrous (prɒˈtændrəs), a. 1875. [f. PROT(O)- + ANDROUS.] Bot. = PROTÉRANDROUS. So *Protandric* a.

Protasis (prɒˈtæsɪs), 1616. [Late L., a. Gr. *protasis* a stretching forward, etc., f. *pro* PRO-² + *taíō*, f. *relativ* to stretch.] 1. That which is put forward; a proposition, a maxim (rare) 1656. 2. In the ancient drama, The first part of a play, in which the characters are introduced, as opp. to the *epitasis* and *catastrophe* 1616. 3. Gram. and Rhet. The first or introductory clause in a sentence, esp. in a conditional sentence; opp. to the *apodosis* 1638.

Protatic (prɒˈtætɪk), a. 1668. [ad. late L. *protaticus*, a. Gr. *protatikos*, f. *protasis* PROTASIS.] Of or pertaining to the or a protasis; in p. character, person, appearing only in the protasis (sense 2).

Protea (prɒˈtiːə), 1753. [mod. L., generic name (Linn.), f. PROTEUS, in allusion to the great variety of the species.] Bot. A large genus of shrubs or small trees, type of the *Proteaceae*, chiefly natives of S. Africa, bearing large cone-like heads of flowers; also, a plant of this genus.

Proteaceous (prɒˈtiːiːəs), a. 1835. [f. mod. L. *Proteaceae*, f. prec.; see -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteaceae*, a natural order of trees, shrubs, or (rarely) perennial herbs, mainly S. African and Australian, typified by the genus *Protea*.

Protean (prɒˈtiːiːən), a. 1598. [f. PROTEUS + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Proteus; like that of Proteus; hence, variable in form; characterized by variability or variation; changing, varying. b. *spec. Zool.* Varying in shape; of or pertaining to the proteus-animalcule; amoeboid, proteiform 1802. Hence *Proteanly adv.*, rare, with variation of form.

Protect (prɒˈtekt), v. 1526. [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *protegere*, f. *pro* PRO-¹ + *legere* to cover.] 1. *trans.* To defend or guard from injury or danger; to shield; to keep safe, take care of; to extend patronage to. b. To act as official or legal protector or guardian of SHAKES. a. Pol. Econ. To assist or guard (a home industry) against the competition of foreign productions by means of imposts on the latter 1827. 3. Comm. To provide funds to meet (a draft or bill of exchange) 1884. 4. a. To furnish (*spec.* war-ships) with a protective covering 1839. b. To provide (machinery, etc.) with appliances to prevent injury from it 1900.

1. To every man remaineth... the right of protecting himselfe HOBBS. To p. the eyes from... excessive light 1879. b. 2 Hen. VI. ii. iii. 29. a. Their industries were protected and ours were not 1885. Hence *Protectingly adv.*

Protectee (prɒˈtektɪ), 1602. [f. PROTECT v. + -EE.] One who is under protection; *spec.* in 16-17th c., an Irishman who had accepted the protection of the English government.

Protection (prɒˈtektʃən), [Late ME. a. F., ad. late L. *protectionem*, f. *protegere*.] 1. The action of protecting; the fact or condition of being protected; defence from harm, danger, or evil; patronage, tutelage. b. *euphem.* The keeping of a mistress in a separate establishment 1677. 2. A thing or person that protects. late ME. 3. A writing that protects or secures from molestation; a safe-conduct, passport, pass. In U.S. a certificate of American citizenship issued by the customs authorities to seamen. 1450. 4. Pol. Econ. The theory or system of protecting home industries

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1605

PROTEUS

containing nitrogen in brain and nerve

Onist). 1671. [ad. *ovos* first + *ἀγανιστής* the chief personage in character in the plot of personage in any cause 1839. but I make debauched the chief persons of the

in). 1895. [f. Gr. *νεύς*.] *Physiol. Chem.* ns, a basic organio

lres). a. 1875. [f. *Bot.* = PROTERAN-

16. [Late L., a. Gr. *πρωτεύω*, etc., f. *πρὸς* stretch.] 1. That position, a maxim incident drama. The characters are *epitasis* and *catastrophe*. The first or sentence, esp. in a to the *apodosis* 1638. 1668. [ad. late L. *pro*, f. *πρό* *pro* to the or a protasis; bearing only in the

[mod.L., generic in allusion to the *Bot.* A large type of the *Pro* S. Africa, bearing wiers; also, a plant

s), a. 1835. [f. see -ACROUS.] Of ex, a natural order perennial herbs; Italian, typified by

598. [f. PROTEUS Proteus; like that in form; character-; changing, vary- in shape; of or nimalcule; amce- lence Pro'teanly orm.

26. [f. ppl. stem + *tegere* to cover.] rd from injury or ase, take care of; To act as official n of SHAKS. 2. ard (a home in- of foreign pro- sts on the latter funds to meet (a p. 4. a. To fur- roective covering lery, etc.) with om it 1900. right of protecting es from excessive 19. a. Their indus- not 1885. Hence

2. [f. PROTECT protection; *spec.* ho had accepted government.

[Late ME. a. *proteger*.] 1. ie fact or con- se from harm, tutelage. b. ess in a separate g or person that ng that protects a safe-conduct, ficate of Ameri- stom's authori- ol. *Econ.* The some industries

hat). *p* (got).

against foreign competition by imposing duties or the like on foreign productions 1828.

1. I leave this castle in your proteccyon & sauff garde CIXON. Ireland must be protected, and there is no p. to be found for her, but either from France or England BURKE. 2. His quiver and his laurel 'Gainst for such eyes were no p. GRAY. 3. Moved that the speaker sign protections for such persons as are called before the Committee for inspecting Treasury and Revenue 1658. Hence Prote'ctionism, the economic doctrine, policy, or system of p. Prote'ctionist, an advocate of protectionism; as *adv.* supporting p.

Protective (prō'tektiv), a. (sb.) 1661. [f. PROTECT v. + -IVE.] 1. Protecting; tending to protect; defensive; preservative. 2. *Pol. Econ.* Of or relating to the economic doctrine or system of protection 1829. B. sb. Anything employed to protect; e.g. in *Surgery*, carbollized oiled silk used for the protection of wounds 1875.

1. The favour of p. Providence 1661. Examples of a colouring among insects (*mod.*). Hence Prote'c- tively *adv.*, *ness*.

Protector (prō'tektar). [Late ME. a. OF. *protector*, ad. post-cl. L. *protector*, *-orem*, f. *protegere*.] 1. One who protects; a defender; a guardian, a patron. b. A thing that protects; a guard; esp. a device to prevent injury to or from something; e.g. *chest-p.*, *cuff*, etc. 1849. 2. *Eng. Hist.* a. One in charge of the kingdom during the minority, absence, or incapacity of the sovereign; a regent, late ME. b. The official title, in full *Lord P. of the Commonwealth*, borne by Oliver Cromwell 1653-8, and by his son Richard 1658-9.

1. The wulves kyld the dogges whiche were capytayns and protectours of the sheep CIXON. a. 2. The p. Humphry, Duke of Gloucester GRAY. b. Saw the superb funeral of the P. EVELYN. Hence Prote'ctorial a. of or pertaining to a p., esp. *Hist.* to the p. of a kingdom or commonwealth. So Prote'ctorial a. Prote'ctress, || Prote'ctrix, a female p.; a patroness.

Protectorate (prō'tektōrēt), sb. 1692. [f. PROTECTOR + -ATE.] 1. The office, position, or government of the Protector of a kingdom or state; *spec.* the period (1653-9) during which Oliver and Richard Cromwell held the title of Lord Protector. 2. The office, position, or function of a protector or guardian. *Internat. Law:* a. orig., The relation of a strong to a weaker state which it protects. b. The relation of a suzerain to a vassal state; suzerainty. c. now *spec.* The relation of a European power to a territory inhabited by native tribes, and not ranking as a state. 1836. 3. A state or territory placed or taken under the protection of a superior power; esp. a protected territory inhabited by native tribes 1884.

Protectorship (prō'tektāfip). 1460. [SHIP.] 1. = PROTECTORATE 1. 2. The position, character, or function of a protector; guardianship, patronage 1576.

Protégé *mas.*, protégée *fem.* (prō'tēzē, prō'tēzē). 1778. [F., pa. pple. of *protéger*, ad. L. *protegere*.] One who is under the protection or care of another, esp. of a person of superior position or influence.

Proteid (prō'tē'id). 1871. [f. PROTEIN; see -ID.] *Chem.* One of a class of organic compounds previously known as 'protein bodies', and now by preference called 'proteins'; see PROTEIN.

Proteiform (prō'tē'ifōrm), a. 1833. [f. PROTEUS + (-I)FORM.] Changeable in form, or assuming many various forms; protean.

Protein (prō'tē'in). 1868. [a. F. *protéine*, G. *protein*, f. Gr. *πρωτεῖος* primary, prime (so named as a fundamental material of the bodies of animals and plants); see -IN.] *Chem.* Any one of a class of organic compounds, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, with a little sulphur, in more or less unstable combination; forming an important part of all living organisms, and the essential nitrogenous constituents of the food of animals. Also called *albuminoids*, and *proteid*.

The name was applied earlier by Mulder to a residual substance obtained from casein, etc. and regarded by him as the essential constituent of organized bodies. Hence *Proteinaceous* (-i-ōs), *Proteinic* (-inik), *Proteinous* (prō'tē'in-ās) *adjs.* of the nature of, or consisting of, p.

Protend (prō'tend), v. Now rare. [Late ME. ad. L. *protendere* to stretch forth; f. PRO-

+tendere.] 1. *trans.* To stretch forth; to hold out in front of one. b. *intr.* for *refl.* To stick out, protrude 1726. 2. *trans.* To extend in length, or in one dimension of space; to produce (a line); usu. *pass.* to extend (from one point to another), late ME. 3. To extend in duration, late ME.

1. [Ajax] Now shakes his spear, now lifts, and now protends Port.

Protension (prō'tensjən), rare. 1681. [ad. late L. *protensionem*, f. *protendere*.] A stretching or reaching forward; length; duration.

Protensive (prō'tensiv), a. rare. 1643. [f. L. *protens*, *protendere* + -IVE.] 1. Continuing, lasting, enduring. 2. Extending lengthwise 1836. Hence Protensively *adv.*

Proteolysis (prō'tē'olisis), 1880. [mod. L., f. **proteo*, assumed comb. form of PROTEIN + Gr. *λύσις* a loosening.] *Phys. Chem.* a. The separation of the proteins from a protein-containing mixture; b. The splitting up of proteins by ferments. Hence Proteolyse v. *trans.* to decompose or split up (proteins). Proteolytic a. having the quality of decomposing proteins.

Proteose (prō'tē'ōs), 1890. [f. PROTEIN + -OSE.] *Phys. Chem.* One of a class of products of protein-hydrolysis, including albumose, globulose, gelatose, etc.

Proterandrous (prō'tēr-āndrōs), a. 1875. [f. PROTERO- + -ANDROUS.] 1. *Bot.* Having the stamens or male organs mature before the pistil or female organ. 2. *Zool.* Of a hermaphrodite animal or a colony of zooids: Having the male organs, or individuals, sexually mature before the female. Hence Proterandry, p. quality.

Proteranthous (prō'tēr-ānθōs), a. 1832. [f. as prec. + Gr. *άνθος* flower + -OUS.] *Bot.* Having flowers appearing before the leaves.

Protero- (prō'tēr-), bef. a vowel proter- (prō'tēr), comb. form from Gr. *πρότερος* fore, former, anterior, in place, time, order, rank; used in a few scientific terms; as Proterosaur (-sōr) [Gr. *σαῖρος* lizard], a saurian of the extinct genus *Proterosaurus* or group *Proterosauria*, comprising some of the oldest reptiles.

Proterogynous (prō'tēr-ō'gīnōs), a. 1875. [f. PROTERO- + -GYNOUS.] 1. *Bot.* Having the pistil or female organ mature before the stamens or male organs. 2. *Zool.* Of a hermaphrodite animal, or a colony of zooids: Having the female organs, or individuals, sexually mature before the male. So Proterogyny, p. quality or state.

Proterivity (prō'tēr-ivīti). Now rare. 1500. [ad. obs. F. *proterivité*, ad. L. *proterivitate*; etym. dub.] Waywardness, frowardness, stubbornness; pertness, insolence; petulance; an instance of this.

Protest (prō'test), sb. [ME. = OF. *protest*, f. *protestare* to PROTEST.] An act of protesting. 1. = PROTESTATION 1. 2. The action taken to fix the liability for the payment of a dishonoured bill; *spec.* a formal declaration in writing, usu. by a notary-public, that a bill has been duly presented and payment or acceptance refused 1622. 3. A written declaration made by the master of a ship, attested by a justice of the peace or a consul, stating the circumstances under which injury has happened to the ship or cargo, or under which officers or crew have incurred any liability 1755. 4. A formal declaration of dissent from, or of consent under certain conditions only to, some action or proceeding; a remonstrance 1751. b. A written statement of dissent from any motion carried in the House of Lords, recorded and signed by any Peer of the minority 1712.

4. The husband appeared under p. 1822. Paying under p. 1885.

Protest (prō'test), v. 1440. [a. F. *protester*, ad. L. *protestari*, f. PRO- + *testari* to be or speak as a witness, to aver.] 1. *trans.* To state formally or solemnly (something about which a doubt is stated or implied). b. *intr.* To make protestation or solemn affirmation 1560. c. As a mere asseveration 1587. 2. *trans.* To make a formal written declaration of the non-acceptance or non-payment of (a bill of exchange) when duly presented 1655. 73.

To assert publicly; to proclaim; to declare, show forth -1644. 14. To vow -1660. 15. To call to witness; to appeal to -1675. 6. *intr.* To give formal expression to objection, dissent, or disapproval; to make a formal (often written) declaration against some proposal, decision, or action; to remonstrate 1668.

1. I p. to you, the Gentleman has not spoken to me STEELE. She then...solemnly protested her innocence 1830. b. The Lady protests to much, me thinks SHAKS. c. I will do it I p. DEKKER. a. b. U.S. To protest against 1904. 3. Much ado v. i. 149. 4. On Dianes Altar to p. For aie, austerity, and single life SHAKS. 6. A minister of religion may fairly p. against being made a politician J. H. NEWMAN.

Protestant (prō'testānt), sb. and a. 1539.

[a. G. or F. *protestant*, ad. L. *protestans*, *protestari* to PROTEST.] A sb. 1. *Ecl.* 1. *Hist.*, usu. pl. Those German princes and free cities who made a declaration of dissent from the decision of the Diet of Spires (1529), which reaffirmed the edict of the Diet of Worms against the Reformation; hence, the adherents of the Reformed doctrines and worship in Germany. 2. A member or adherent of any Christian church or body severed from the Roman communion in the Reformation of the 16th c.; hence, gen. any member of a Western church outside the Roman communion 1553. b. *spec.* In the 17th c., *Protestant* was generally accepted and used by members of the Established Church, and was even so applied to the ex-clusion of Presbyterians, Quakers, and Separatists 1608. II. *General*. Often pron. (prō'test-ānt). One who protests. a. One who protests devotion; a suitor (rare) 1648. b. One who protests against error 1836. c. One who makes a protest against any decision, proceeding, practice, custom, or the like; a protester 1853.

a. Bid me to live, and I will live Thy P. to be HERBICK. B. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Protestants or Protestantism 1539. 2. Also (prō'test-ānt). Protesting; making a protest 1844. 1. To heare & see the manner of the French P. Churches service EVELYN. P. Episcopal, official title of the church in U.S. descended from and in communion with the Church of England. Hence Protestantize v. *trans.* to render P.; *intr.* to follow P. practices.

Protestantism (prō'testāntizm), 1649. [f. prec. + -ISM.] 1. The religion of Protestants, as opp. to Roman Catholicism; the condition of being Protestant; adherence to Protestant principles. 2. Protestants, or the Protestant churches, collectively 1662. 3. An attitude of protest (rare) 1854.

3. There needs, then, a p. in social usages 1854.

Protestation (prō'testā'ti-ōn), ME. [a. F., ad. late L. *protestatio*, f. *protestari* to PROTEST.] The action of protesting; that which is protested. 1. A solemn affirmation of a fact, opinion, or resolution; a formal public assertion or asseveration. 2. *Law*. In pleading, an affirmation or denial, introduced in form of a protest, of some allegation the truth of which the pleader cannot directly affirm or deny without duplicating his plea, and which he cannot pass over lest he should be held to have tacitly waived or admitted it -1797. 3. = PROTEST sb. 4, 4 b. 1624.

1. If there had been any faith in mens vows and protestations COWLEY. To make p., to protest in a solemn or formal manner.

Protester (prō'test-er), 1601. [f. PROTEST v. + -ER.] 1. One who makes a protestation or solemn affirmation. 2. One who makes a protest or remonstrance 1651. 3. One who protests a bill or other commercial document 1849. So Prote'stor 1550.

Proteus (prō'tē'us, prō'tē'ūs), late ME. [L., a. Gr. *Πρωτεύς* proper name.] 1. *Gr. and Rom. Myth.* A sea-god, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, fabled to assume various shapes. 2. Hence allus., One who, or that which, assumes various forms, or characters; a changing, varying, or inconstant person or thing 1585. 3. *Zool. and Biol.* a. An AMCEBA. (Now disused as a generic name.) Also p. *animalcule*. 1802. b. A genus of tailed amphibians with persistent gills, having four short slender legs and a long eel-like body, found in

δ (Ger. Köln). δ (Fr. peu). ü (Ger. Müller). # (Fr. dune). θ (curl). ē (ē) (there). ē (ē) (rein). ē (Fr. faire). ē (fir, fern, earth).